



## Past environment and climate changes at the last Interglacial/Glacial transition (Les Échets, France) inferred from subfossil chironomids (Insecta)

Emmanuel Gandouin, Philippe Ponel, Valérie Andrieu-Ponel, Evelyne Franquet, Jacques-Louis de Beaulieu, Maurice Reille, Frédéric Guiter, Jacques Brulhet, Elisabeth Lallier-Vergès, Didier Kéravis, et al.

### ► To cite this version:

Emmanuel Gandouin, Philippe Ponel, Valérie Andrieu-Ponel, Evelyne Franquet, Jacques-Louis de Beaulieu, et al.. Past environment and climate changes at the last Interglacial/Glacial transition (Les Échets, France) inferred from subfossil chironomids (Insecta). *Comptes Rendus Géoscience*, 2007, 339 (5), pp.337-346. 10.1016/j.crte.2007.03.002 . insu-00203126

**HAL Id: insu-00203126**

**<https://hal-insu.archives-ouvertes.fr/insu-00203126>**

Submitted on 9 Jan 2008

**HAL** is a multi-disciplinary open access archive for the deposit and dissemination of scientific research documents, whether they are published or not. The documents may come from teaching and research institutions in France or abroad, or from public or private research centers.

L'archive ouverte pluridisciplinaire **HAL**, est destinée au dépôt et à la diffusion de documents scientifiques de niveau recherche, publiés ou non, émanant des établissements d'enseignement et de recherche français ou étrangers, des laboratoires publics ou privés.

## **Past environment and climate changes at the last Interglacial/Glacial transition (Les Échets, France) inferred from subfossil chironomids (Insecta)**

### **Changements environnementaux et climatiques à la dernière transition Interglaciaire/Glaciaire (Les Échets, France), reconstruits au moyen des chironomes subfossiles (Insectes)**

**Emmanuel Gandouin<sup>a,\*,</sup>, Philippe Ponel<sup>a</sup>, Valérie Andrieu-Ponel<sup>a</sup>, Évelyne Franquet<sup>a</sup>, Jacques-Louis de Beaulieu<sup>a</sup>, Maurice Reille<sup>a</sup>, Frédéric Guiter<sup>a</sup>, Jacques Brulhet<sup>b</sup>, Élisabeth Lallier-Vergès<sup>c</sup>, Didier Keravis<sup>d</sup>, Ulrich von Grafenstein<sup>e</sup> and Daniel Veres<sup>fg</sup>**

<sup>a</sup>IMEP, UMR 6116, Europôle méditerranéen de l'Arbois, BP 80, 13545 Aix-en-Provence cedex 04, France

<sup>b</sup>ANDRA, 1–7, rue Jean-Monnet, 92298 Châtenay-Malabry cedex, France

<sup>c</sup>ISTO, UMR 6113, université d'Orléans, 1A, rue de la Férollerie, 45071 Orléans cedex 2, France

<sup>d</sup>ISTO, UMR 6113, université d'Orléans, bâtiment Géosciences, BP 6759, 45067 Orléans cedex 2, France

<sup>e</sup>LSCE, UMR 1572, bâtiment 701, CEA Saclay, 91191 Gif-sur-Yvette cedex, France

<sup>f</sup>Department of Physical Geography and Quaternary Geology, Stockholm University, SE-106 91 Stockholm, Sweden

<sup>g</sup>Emil Racovita Speleological Institute, Clinicilor 5, 400006 Cluj, Romania

## **Abstract**

Subfossil chironomid assemblages spanning the last Interglacial/Glacial transition at Les Échets (France) highlight the environmental and climatic changes that took place at this crucial period. The Early Eemian warming is marked by increased percentages of warmwater taxa and decreased percentages of coldwater taxa. In the Middle Eemian, a lowering in water level is indicated by a rise of littoral taxa. In the Late Eemian, chironomids indicate anoxic deep waters and rise of water level, probably induced by increased rainfall. Mélisey I and II and the beginning of the glacial period are marked by the reappearance of coldwater taxa, lower percentages of warmwater taxa, and dominance of littoral taxa, probably correlated with lower water level and climate aridity. St Germain I and II are marked by higher percentages of warmwater taxa, lower percentages, or absence of both coldwater and littoral taxa.

## **Résumé**

Les chironomides subfossiles des Échets ont mis en évidence les changements climatiques et environnementaux qui sont survenus lors de la dernière transition Interglaciaire/Glaciaire. Le réchauffement climatique éémien a été caractérisé par l'augmentation des pourcentages des taxons d'eaux chaudes et par la diminution des taxons d'eaux froides. Au cours de l'Éémien, une baisse du niveau lacustre a été mise en évidence par l'abondance des taxons des zones littorales lacustres. Le niveau lacustre remonte ensuite à la fin de l'Éémien, probablement en raison de l'augmentation des précipitations. Les refroidissements des Mélisey I–II et du début du Glaciaire sont marqués par la réapparition des taxons d'eaux froides et par de faibles pourcentages de taxons d'eaux chaudes. L'aridité climatique de ces périodes induit de bas

niveaux lacustres, caractérisés par la dominance des taxons littoraux. Les St Germain I–II sont caractérisés par la forte abondance des taxons d’eaux chaudes, ainsi que par l’absence, ou de très faibles pourcentages, de taxons d’eaux froides et des zones littorales.

**Keywords:** Chironomids; Palaeolimnology; Palaeoenvironment; Climate change; Lake water level; Mid Europe

**Mots clés:** Chironomes; Paléolimnologie; Paléoenvironnement; Changement climatique; Niveau lacustre; Europe moyenne

## 1. Introduction

Recent palaeoecological studies have underlined the importance of multi-proxy programs in order to improve the accuracy of investigations concerning past environment and climate reconstructions. This allows evaluation of a maximum of ecological factors before postulating climatic models. Nevertheless, classical long sequences from mid-Europe are still poorly known from a multidisciplinary point of view. This is the case of Les Échets (France), formerly investigated by pollen analysts. New coring operations carried out at Les Échets (Fig. 1), close to the sites that yielded the pollen sequences analyzed by de Beaulieu and Reille [2] and [3], provide the opportunity to reconstruct climatic and environmental changes for the last 140,000 years from several multiproxies (pollen, diatoms, ostracodes, Coleoptera, magnetism, tephra, organic sedimentology). The present study is part of this program and focuses on chironomid assemblages.

Chironomids (Insecta: Diptera) are one of the most diverse aquatic insect families, with about 650 species distributed in France [31]. Like Coleoptera [12], chironomids respond rapidly to environmental changes, as a result of their short generation times and the dispersive capacity of the winged adults. Moreover, chironomids are well preserved in Quaternary lake sediments [23], and are now acknowledged as an essential component in most multi-proxy palaeoenvironmental studies [7]. Subfossil chironomids are used to reconstruct: (i) palaeotemperatures [32]; (ii) lake eutrophication and nutrients assessing [33]; (iii) dissolved oxygen [42], and (iv) water-level changes [25].

Up to now, few chironomid analyses have been performed on the whole Eemian Interglacial. This paper provides the first continuous record of chironomid assemblages, covering the Last Interglacial (oxygen isotope stage OIS 5e) to the Early Würmian Pleniglacial (OIS 4). Our study is focused on two objectives: (i) to reconstruct past environmental and climate changes from chironomid assemblage dynamics, and (ii) to compare chironomid results with other Eemian palaeoecological data from mid-Europe. This preliminary study aims to disentangle the climatic signal from more local factors on chironomid assemblages, a necessary step for further quantitative temperature reconstruction based on chironomid–temperature inference models.

## 2. Materials and methods

A 10-cm-wide piston corer was used to extract twenty-nine 1.5-m-long, 43.84-m-spanning segments; 31 sediment samples weighing 150 to 500 g were collected from 39.1 m to 30.5 m,

a section corresponding to the Last Interglacial and the lower part of the Würm Glacial (Fig. 2). The sediment below 39.1 m (upper part of the Riss) was sterile.

Extraction methods follow Gandouin et al. [14], identification methods follow Rossaro [46], Wiederholm [52], Schmid [48], Rieradevall and Brooks [44], and Brooks [6]. The relative abundance of each chironomid taxon for each sample is presented as a percentage diagram (Fig. 2). A stratigraphically constrained sum-of-squares cluster analysis (CONISS) [16] for percentage data was performed to highlight major changes in chironomid assemblage composition throughout the sequence. A correspondence analysis (CA) was performed on the  $n$ -by- $p$  matrix of percentages to produce an ordination of the  $p$  taxa and of the  $n$  samples. Rare taxa were removed from the analysis. CA sample scores reflect the relative position of each sample (characterized by a specific faunal assemblage) among all samples in response to one or more environmental gradients. These scores give an estimate of the overall compositional change between two adjacent samples. The CA and its corresponding graphical plots (Fig. 3) were performed in ADE-4 [49].

### 3. Chironomid assemblages

A total of 42 taxa were identified in the 31 samples. A mean number of 92 head capsules per sample were counted, totalling 2841 head capsules. Eight biozones (Ech-ch1 to Ech-ch8) were identified by stratigraphically constrained cluster analysis (CONISS) (Fig. 2). The ecological classification of chironomid taxa (Fig. 2 and Appendix) and the CA (Fig. 3) allow us to establish that Ech-ch1, Ech-ch2, Ech-ch3, Ech-ch5 and Ech-ch7 are mainly characterised by deep-water, hypoxia-tolerant and warmwater genera (such as *Chironomus*), and that Ech-ch4, Ech-ch6 and Ech-ch8 are characterised by littoral and coldwater-adapted taxa (such as *Microtendipes*, *Polypedilum* and *Tanytarsus lugens* grp.).

In biozone Ech-ch1 (3910–3860 cm), the increase and the dominance of warmwater-adapted *Chironomus*, coupled with the decrease of the coldwater-adapted *Tanytarsus lugens* gp, could be explained by a rise in summer lake-water temperature. Moreover, it also suggests increased hypoxia [4] in the deeper part of the lake, induced by a rise in the water level and/or increased organic matter deposition [37]. However, waters must have remained sufficiently oxygenated to allow the persistence of *T. lugens* gp, which is known as an indicator of well-oxygenated conditions, and is dominant in oligo to mesotrophic lakes from the Swiss Alps [33]. The co-occurrence of *T. lugens* gp and *Chironomus* has been described by Brooks [6] in the Regenmoos Lake towards the end of the Younger Dryas. *T. lugens* gp usually occurs in deep waters of cold oligotrophic lakes. This could indicate cold profundal water during this period, which allows *T. lugens* gp to survive. The gradual increase in *Chironomus* may be a response to a progressive eutrophication of the lake throughout Ech-1.

The biozone Ech-ch2 (3840–3780 cm) is marked by a dramatic drop in the percentages of the profundal and hypoxia-tolerant *Chironomus* [19], coupled with the appearance and the increase of littoral taxa, such as *Dicrotendipes*, *Polypedilum*, *Cladopelma lateralis* types, and *Cladotanytarsus mancus* gp. This could be explained by (i) a lowering of the lake level: the reduced water column induces a better availability of the oxygen, which allows the littoral taxa to proliferate (littoral margins are also favourable to aquatic macrophyte development, which are suitable for colonisation by *Dicrotendipes* [22]); (ii) the fact that *Chironomus* is also known as a warmwater-adapted taxon, whose decrease could be explained by a lowering of summer temperatures. However, no coldwater-adapted taxon reappears over the considered

period. It is therefore likely that in this case chironomids did not respond directly to a thermal climatic change, but rather to a decrease in water level.

In biozone Ech-ch3 (3760–3700 cm) again, chironomids provide evidence of a rise in water level, rather than of a climatic change. The deeper waters are marked by a strong hypoxia, as shown by *Chironomus*. At such a low oxygen concentration, the predator *Procladius*, which has a high oxy-regulatory capacity, is also able to survive [4].

The biozone Ech-ch4 (3680–3640 cm) is marked by a sharp drop in the percentages of the warmwater-adapted *Chironomus*, by the reappearance of coldwater-adapted taxa, such as *Tanytarsus lugens* gp [8] and [32] and *Eukiefferiella devonica* gp [47], and by the dominance of littoral and non-typical stenothermous taxa (such as *Microtendipes*). Such assemblages have been detected in cold phases of Late Glacial sequences from the Swiss Alps [6], and therefore could suggest a cooling of the climate. However, such indicators should be taken with caution, since such associations (with dominance of *Microtendipes*) may be related to climatic aridity [37], and probably also to low water levels, easily warmed up by daily insolation. Hence, bathymetric changes seem again to be a major factor controlling the distribution of chironomids at Les Échets. Significant percentages of psammophilous taxa, such as *Cladotanytarsus mancus* gp and *Cladopelma lateralis* type, indicate the presence of coarse sediment on submerged banks, induced by either erosion process, aeolian deposits, or local input of sediment by a tributary. The presence of *Psectrocladius sordidellus*-type may also be linked to a pH change [5]. *P. sordidellus*-type could also be associated with high levels in humic material [29], probably associated with a more open landscape in the catchment of the lake.

The biozone Ech-ch5 (3604–3484 cm) is marked by the complete dominance of *Chironomus*. Similar to the end of the Eemian (Ech-ch3), this dominance probably shows a rise in water level with strong hypoxia of the deeper waters. Increase in summer temperatures and enrichment in organic matter, which logically occur during this period of climatic warming, facilitate severe oxygen depletion in the water column.

The biozone Ech-ch6 (3460–3280 cm) is marked by the return of a fauna similar to that of Ech-ch4. However, the better representation of the coldwater-adapted *Tanytarsus lugens* gp at the beginning of this zone may indicate much cooler summer temperatures than during Ech-ch4. The high percentages of littoral taxa such as *Microtendipes* are characteristic of a lowering of the water level, resulting probably from lower precipitation. The strong increase of *Polypedilum* throughout Ech-ch6 could imply a progressive enrichment in nutrients and organic matter in the lake, but the water remained probably sufficiently oxygenated to fulfil the ecological requirements of this taxon [37]. The *Polypedilum* increase could be induced too by warmer summer water temperature, which may be furthered by probable climate improvement at the end of the zone. Conversely, *Polypedilum* are also often associated with submerged macrophytes [9], which may be present in cool conditions.

In biozone Ech-ch7 (3240–3200 cm), faunal assemblages differ markedly from those of Ech-ch5, because of a lower abundance of the dominant *Chironomus* taxon and a significant representation of Tanytarsini (Tanytarsini unidentified + coldwater-adapted *Tanytarsus lugens* gp). This could be explained by more oxygenated water during Ech-ch7, and probable lower summer temperatures.

The biozone Ech-ch8 (3160–3100 cm) is marked by the strong dominance of Tanytarsini, *Tanytarsus*, and the coldwater-adapted *Tanytarsus lugens* gp. Although Tanytarsini and *Tanytarsus* include eurytopic species, they are often associated with oligotrophic, cold subarctic, and Arctic-Alpine lakes [24], and suggest Pleniglacial cold climate conditions. The abundance of littoral chironomid taxa, such as *Cladotanytarsus mancus* gp, during the Early Pleniglacial (OIS 4) could be easily explained by a fall in the lake level induced by climate aridity, the latter resulting from the extension of the European ice sheets [34].

#### **4. Comparison with other mid-European palaeoenvironmental and palaeoclimatical data**

At the beginning of the sequence, the warming inferred from chironomid assemblages is in agreement with the hypothesis of an Early Eemian thermal optimum, as suggested by pollen data [11] and [18]. Based on Coleopteran data from la Grande Pile [41], summer temperatures range from 9 to 23 °C at the onset of the Eemian, then range from 14 to 24 °C until the end of the Eemian, which is also consistent with the dominance of *Chironomus* at Les Échets, a species-rich genus that can be distributed along a temperature gradient from 8° to 19 °C in the Swiss Alps [21] and probably higher than 14 °C, according to a dataset from northern Sweden [30]. Moreover, the increase in lake level may be correlated with high regional rates of precipitation [11] (Fig. 4), also evidenced in Massif Central [45] and in the northern Alps [27].

In the second part of the Eemian (Ech-ch2, Ech-ch3), the thermal climatic signal is difficult to detect, since chironomid assemblages seem to be more controlled by lake water levels than by summer thermal changes. Cheddadi et al. [11], Rioual et al. [45], and Klotz et al. [27] describe a decrease in precipitation in the middle part of the Eemian period, which could be correlated with the low water level suggested by chironomids at Les Échets (Ech-ch2).

In the Massif Central and the Alps, climate conditions became colder from the middle part of the Eemian [11], [27] and [45], and a moderate climate oscillation influencing only winter temperatures is possible, whereas oxygen isotope data from the GRIP ice core [17] suggested a major mid-Eemian cooling. Unfortunately, the chironomids are only slightly influenced by winter temperature, since their climate-sensitive stage is in spring and summer, periods of emergence and reproduction of the imago [1]. Nevertheless, the absence of coldwater-adapted chironomids seems to be inconsistent with a major mid-Eemian cooling.

During the Mélisey I, the decrease in regional precipitation suggested by a low water level and littoral chironomids is confirmed by pollen data on French and Swiss sites [27] and [28] and over western Europe [18] and [45]. Concerning summer temperatures, chironomids have clearly responded to an important cooling, already reconstructed in central Europe from pollen data [28], with a decrease in summer temperature to 14 °C. This cooling was not recorded at Ribains [45] and Grande Pile [41], due to the absence of modern pollen analogues and of really cold-adapted Coleopteran assemblages, respectively.

The climatic improvement of the St Germain I interstadial is characterized by chironomid assemblages comparable to those obtained at the end of the Eemian. This is in agreement with the value of 18.5 °C reconstructed from pollen at Les Échets [28] and with temperatures between 13–23 °C reconstructed from Coleoptera at Grande Pile [41]. The precipitation rise detected by chironomids is also consistent with other regional data [27] and [28].

During the Mélisey II stadial, the climate cooling is clearly revealed by the chironomid assemblages. Moreover, the better representation of the cold-adapted *Tanytarsus lugens* gp suggests that summer temperatures were lower than during Mélisey I. This disagrees with the pollen-based temperature reconstruction [28] suggesting summer temperatures probably 1 °C higher in Mélisey II than in Mélisey I. Chironomid temperature inference models and multidisciplinary studies are needed to resolve this discrepancy. It is also possible that the better representation of coldwater-adapted taxa could have been caused by an increase in continentality [28] marked by late springs.

The climatic improvement of the St Germain II interstadial is clearly marked by the dominance of *Chironomus*. At Les Échets and other mid-European sites, pollen data suggest that summer temperatures were respectively around 19.7 °C, and 16–17.7 °C [28]. At Grande Pile, summer temperatures reconstructed from Coleoptera range between 15 and 19 °C [41].

In northwestern Europe, thermal conditions during the St Germain II are still questionable. Up to now, summer temperatures during this interstadial were known to be similar to those prevailing during the St Germain I [50]. Recent pollen data from Central Europe [28] suggest that the summer optimum in St Germain II was about 0.7 to 1.2 °C warmer than the optimum in a more continental St Germain I, whereas chironomids suggest the contrary (Fig. 3), with summer temperatures in St Germain II colder than in St Germain I. This latter hypothesis could explain the lower percentages in thermophilous forest (*Quercus* and *Carpinus*) and the reestablishment of conifer forest with *Picea* and *Pinus* observed in the French sequences at the end of the interstadial [18].

Coldwater-adapted chironomids from Early Pleniglacial are consistent with pollen reconstructed temperatures ranging between 9 and 15 °C [28]. These figures are also similar with those reconstructed from Coleopteran data at Grande Pile, estimated to 10–13 °C [41], and temperatures of around 10 °C reconstructed for northwestern Europe [26] and [50].

## 5. Conclusion

Past lake-level changes and summer temperatures from the Early Eemian (OIS 5e) to the Early Pleniglacial (OIS 4) at Les Échets have been reconstructed from subfossil Chironomids. The lake-level fluctuations have been correlated with global humidity patterns throughout mid-Europe. Hence, the role of lake depth fluctuations on assemblages must be taken into consideration in future high-resolution quantitative temperature reconstructions. This improved resolution is now required to identify short and abrupt climatic events, such as Montaigu event [28], [41] and [45]. Further quantitative temperature reconstructions inferred from chironomids should also focus on ecological and thermal differences within both stadial (OIS 5d and OIS 5b) and interstadial (OIS 5c and OIS 5a) periods. However, this original and independent approach confirms that subfossil chironomids already represent an effective palaeoecological and palaeoclimatical tool.

## Acknowledgements

The study is part of a large multiproxy palaeoecological program supported by ANDRA, CNRS, NSF, the Lund University and IMEP.

## References

- [1] P.D. Armitage, P.S. Cranston and L.C.V. Pinder, *The Chironomidae. Biology and ecology of non-biting midges*, Chapman & Hall, London (1995) (572 p.).
- [2] J.-L. de Beaulieu and M. Reille, A long Upper Pleistocene pollen record from Les Échets, near Lyon, France, *Boreas* **13** (1984), pp. 111–132.
- [3] J.-L. de Beaulieu and M. Reille, The transition from temperate phases to stadials in the long Upper Pleistocene sequence from Les Échets (France), *Paleogeogr., Paleoclimatol., Paleoecol.* **72** (1989), pp. 147–159.
- [4] K.P. Brodersen, O. Pedersen, C. Lindegaard and K. Hamburger, Chironomids (Diptera) and oxy-regulatory capacity: An experimental approach to paleolimnological interpretation, *Limnol. Oceanogr.* **49** (2004), pp. 1549–1559.
- [5] S.J. Brooks, Three thousand years of environmental history in a Cairngorms lochan revealed by analysis of non-biting midges (Insecta: Diptera: Chironomidae), *Bot. J. Scotl.* **48** (1996), pp. 89–98.
- [6] S.J. Brooks, Late-Glacial fossil midge stratigraphies (Insecta: Diptera: Chironomidae) from the Swiss Alps, *Paleogeogr., Paleoclimatol., Paleoecol.* **159** (2000), pp. 261–279.
- [7] S.J. Brooks, Fossil midges (Diptera: Chironomidae) as palaeoclimatic indicators for the Eurasian region, *Quat. Sci. Rev.* **25** (2006), pp. 1894–1910.
- [8] S.J. Brooks and H.J.B. Birks, Chironomid-inferred Late-Glacial and Early-Holocene mean July air temperatures for Krakenes Lake, western Norway, *J. Paleolimnol.* **23** (2000), pp. 77–89.
- [9] S.J. Brooks, H. Bennion and H.J.B. Birks, Tracing lake trophic history with a chironomid-total phosphorus inference model, *Freshw. Biol.* **46** (2001), pp. 513–533.
- [10] E. Bulankova, J. Halgos, I. Krno, P. Bitusik, D. Illesova, J. Lukas, T. Derka and F. Sporka, The influence of different thermal regime on the structure of coenoses of stenothermal hydrobionts in mountain streams, *Acta Zool. Univ. Comen.* **44** (2001), pp. 95–102.
- [11] R. Cheddadi, K. Mamakowac, J. Guiot, J.-L. de Beaulieu, M. Reille, V. Andrieu, W. Granoszewski and O. Peyron, Was the climate of the Eemian stable? A quantitative climate reconstruction from seven European pollen records, *Paleogeogr., Paleoclimatol., Paleoecol.* **143** (1998), pp. 73–85.
- [12] S.A. Elias, *Quaternary Insects and Their Environments*, Smithsonian Institution, Washington (1994) (284 p.).



- [13] E. Franquet and D. Pont, The methodology of using pupal exuviae as a descriptor of the chironomid (Diptera: Nematocera) communities of large rivers, *Arch. Hydrobiol.* **138** (1996), pp. 77–98.
- [14] E. Gandouin, E. Franquet and B. Van Vliet-Lanoë, Chironomids (Diptera) in river floodplains: their status and potential use for palaeoenvironmental reconstruction purposes, *Arch. Hydrobiol.* **162** (2005), pp. 511–534.
- [15] E. Gandouin, A. Maasri, B. Van Vliet-Lanoë and E. Franquet, Chironomid (Insecta: Diptera) assemblages from a gradient of lotic and lentic waterbodies in river floodplains of France: a methodological tool for palaeoecological applications, *J. Paleolimnol.* **35** (2006), pp. 149–166.
- [16] E.C. Grimm, Coniss: A FORTRAN 77 program for stratigraphically constrained cluster analysis by the method of incremental sum of squares, *Comput. Geosci.* **13** (1987), pp. 13–35.
- [17] GRIP-Members, Climate instability during the last interglacial period recorded in the GRIP ice core, *Nature* **364** (1993), pp. 203–207.
- [18] F. Guiter, V. Andrieu-Ponel, J.-L. de Beaulieu, R. Cheddadi, M. Calvez, P. Ponel, M. Reille, T. Keller and C. Goeury, The last climatic cycles in western Europe: a comparison between long continuous lacustrine sequences from France and other terrestrial records, *Quat. Int.* **111** (2003), pp. 59–74.
- [19] F. Heinis, J.P. Sweerts and E. Loopik, Micro-environment of chironomid larvae in the littoral and profundal zones of Lake Maarsseveen I, The Netherlands, *Arch. Hydrobiol.* **130** (1994), pp. 53–67.
- [20] O. Heiri and A.F. Lotter, 9000 years of chironomid assemblage dynamics in an alpine lake: long term trends, sensitivity to disturbance, resilience of the fauna, *J. Paleolimnol.* **30** (2003), pp. 273–289.
- [21] O. Heiri and L. Millet, Reconstruction of Late Glacial summer temperature from chironomid assemblages in Lac Lautrey (Jura, France), *J. Quat. Sci.* **20** (2005), pp. 1–12.
- [22] W. Hofmann, Stratigraphie subfossiler Cladocera (Crustacea) und Chironomidae (Diptera) in zwei Sedimentprofilen des Meerfelder Maars, *Cour. Forsch. Inst. Senckenb.* **65** (1984), pp. 67–80.
- [23] W. Hofmann, Chironomid analysis. In: B.E. Berglund, Editor, *Handbook of Holocene Palaeoecology and Palaeohydrology*, Wiley & Sons Ltd., Chichester, UK (1986), pp. 715–727.
- [24] W. Hofmann, The significance of chironomids analysis (Insecta: Diptera) for palaeolimnological research, *Paleogeogr., Paleoclimatol., Paleoecol.* **62** (1988), pp. 501–509.
- [25] W. Hofmann, Cladocerans chironomids as indicators of lake level changes in north temperate lakes, *J. Paleolimnol.* **19** (1998), pp. 55–62.

- [26] B. Huijzer and J. Vandenberghe, Climatic reconstruction of the Weichselian Pleniglacial in northwestern and central Europe, *J. Quat. Sci.* **13** (1998), pp. 391–417.
- [27] S. Klotz, J. Guiot and V. Mosbrugger, Continental European Eemian and Early Würmian climate evolution: comparing signals using different quantitative reconstruction approaches based on pollen, *Glob. Planet. Change* **36** (2003), pp. 277–294.
- [28] S. Klotz, U. Müller and V. Mosbrugger, J.-L. de Beaulieu, M. Reille, Eemian to Early Würmian climate dynamics: history and pattern of changes in Central Europe, *Paleogeogr., Paleoclimatol., Paleoecol.* **211** (2004), pp. 107–126.
- [29] P.G. Langdon, K.E. Barber and S.H. (previously Morriss) Lomas-Clarke, Reconstructing climate and environmental change in northern England through chironomid and pollen analyses: evidence from Talkin Tarn, Cumbria, *J. Paleolimnol.* **32** (2004), pp. 197–213.
- [30] I. Larocque, R.I. Hall and E. Grahn, Chironomids as indicators of climate change: a 100-lake training set from a subarctic region of northern Sweden (Lapland), *J. Paleolimnol.* **26** (2001), pp. 307–322.
- [31] H. Laville and B. Serra-Tosio, Additions et corrections à l’inventaire des Chironomidés (Diptera) de France depuis 1990, *Ann. Limnol.* **32** (1996), pp. 115–121.
- [32] A.F. Lotter, H.J.B. Birks, W. Hofmann and A. Marchetto, Modern diatom, cladocera, chironomid, and chrysophyte cyst assemblages as quantitative indicators for the reconstruction of past environmental conditions in the Alps. I. Climate, *J. Paleolimnol.* **19** (1997), pp. 395–420.
- [33] A.F. Lotter, H.J.B. Birks, W. Hofmann and A. Marchetto, Modern diatom, cladocera, chironomid, and chrysophyte cyst assemblages as quantitative indicators for the reconstruction of past environmental conditions in the Alps. II. Nutrients, *J. Paleolimnol.* **19** (1998), pp. 443–463.
- [34] J.J. Lowe and M.J.C. Walker, Reconstructing Quaternary Environments (second ed.), Prentice Hall, Londres (1997) (446 p.).
- [35] M.L. MacGarrigle, The distribution of chironomid communities and controlling sediment parameters in L. Derravaragh, Ireland. In: D.A. Murray, Editor, *Chironomidae: Ecology, Systematic, Cytology and Physiology*, Pergamon Press, Oxford, UK (1980), pp. 275–282.
- [36] F. Matthey, R. Pradervand, D. Burri, J.-P. Jotterand, C. Strehler Perrin, C. Clercet, M. Antoniazza, P. Durand, F. Hofmann, S. Meylan, S. Beuchat and P. Kulling, Lutte contre l’érosion sur la rive sud du lac de Neuchâtel. Bilan de mesures. Tronçon pilote de Cheseaux-Noréaz, *Cahier de l’environnement*, n° 372, Office fédéral de l’environnement, des forêts et du paysage, Berne (2004) (70 p.).
- [37] L. Millet, Les assemblages de Chironomidae, marqueurs des changements de l’environnement et du climat pendant le Pléniglaciaire et le Tardiglaciaire. Étude de trois séquences lacustres d’Allemagne, du Jura et de Toscane, thèse, université de Franche-Comté, 2004 (205 p.).

- [38] H.K.M. Moller Pillot and R.F.M. Buskens, De larven der Nederlandse Chironomidae (Diptera). In: C. Deel, Editor, *Autoekologie en verspreiding*, Nederlandse Faunistische Mededelingen (1990), pp. 1–277.
- [39] A.M. Nocentini, A. Boggero, G. De Margaritis and M. Gianatti, First phase of macroinvertebrate repopulation of Lake Orta (Buccione Basin) after liming, *J. Limnol.* **60** (2001), pp. 110–126.
- [40] L.C.V. Pinder, Observations on the life-cycles of some Chironomidae in southern England, *Mem. Am. Entomol. Soc.* **34** (1983), pp. 249–265.
- [41] P. Ponel, Rissian, Eemian and Wurmian, Coleoptera assemblages from La Grande Pile (Vosges, France), *Paleogeogr., Paleoclimatol., Paleoecol.* **114** (1995), pp. 1–41.
- [42] R. Quinlan and J.P. Smol, Chironomid-based inference models for estimating end-of-summer hypolimnetic oxygen from South-Central Ontario shield lakes, *Freshw. Biol.* **46** (2001), pp. 1529–1551.
- [43] F. Reiss and E.J. Fittkau, Taxonomie und Okologie europäischen verbreiteter Tanytarsus-Arten (Chironomidae Diptera), *Arch. Hydrobiol.* **40** (1971) (Suppl.), pp. 75–165.
- [44] M. Rieradevall and S.J. Brooks, An identification guide to subfossil Tanypodinae larvae (Insecta: Diptera: Chironomidae) based on cephalic setation, *J. Paleolimnol.* **25** (2001), pp. 81–99.
- [45] P. Rioual, V. Andrieu-Ponel, M. Rietti-Shati, R.W. Battarbee, J.-L. de Beaulieu, R. Cheddadi, M. Reille, H. Svobodova and A. Shemesh, High-resolution record of climate stability in France during the Last Interglacial, *Nature* **413** (2001), pp. 293–296.
- [46] B. Rossaro, Chironomidi 2 (Diptera Chironomidae : Orthocladiinae), Consiglio nazionale delle ricerche, Verona, Italy (1982) (80 p.).
- [47] B. Rossaro, Chironomid and water temperature, *Aquat. Insects* **13** (1991), pp. 87–98.
- [48] P.E. Schmid, A key to the larval chironomidae and there instars from Austrian Danube region streams and rivers, Federal Institute for Water Quality, Vienna (1993) (514 p.).
- [49] J. Thioulouse, D. Chessel, S. Dolédec and J.-M. Olivier, ADE-4: a multivariate analysis and graphical display software, *Stat. Comput.* **7** (1997), pp. 75–83.
- [50] J. Vandenberghe, G.R. Coope and K. Kasse, Quantitative reconstructions of palaeoclimates during the last interglacial-glacial in western and central Europe: an introduction, *J. Quat. Sci.* **13** (1998), pp. 361–366.
- [51] V. Verneaux and L. Aleya, Spatial and temporal distribution of chironomid larvae (Diptera: Nematocera) at the sediment-water interface in Lake Abbaye (Jura, France), *Hydrobiologia* **373/374** (1998), pp. 169–180.
- [52] T. Wiederholm, Chironomidae of the Holarctic region. Keys and diagnoses. Part I: Larvae, Entomologica Scandinavica Supplement, *Motola* (1983), p. 457.

[53] T. Wiederholm, Chironomidae of the Holarctic region. Keys and diagnoses. Part III: Adult males, *Entomologica Scandinavica Supplement, Motola* (1989), p. 532.

## Appendix

Ecological classification of chironomid taxa from Les Échets according to published data. \* *Einfeldia* could be also found in cold Swiss Alps: it has been described at Leysin (Canton of Vaud) during the Younger Dryas [6] as a littoral taxon living in the soft sediment tending towards the eutrophic. \*\* *Stictochironomus* is also a cold taxon in the Swiss Alps [20] and can be found in profundal soft sediments or littoral sandy sediments in mesotrophic and oligotrophic lakes [53].

Classification écologique des principaux taxons de chironomides des Échets selon les travaux scientifiques publiés. \* *Einfeldia* peut aussi coloniser les lacs alpins suisses : il a été décrit lors du Dryas récent à Leysin (canton de Vaud) [6] comme un taxon littoral vivant dans les sédiments meubles tendant vers l'eutrophisation. \*\* *Stictochironomus* est aussi un taxon des Alpes suisses [20] et peut être trouvé dans les sédiments meubles profonds ou les zones sableuses littorales des lacs oligotrophes à mesotrophes [53].

Ecological categories	References	Ecological categories	References
<b>Warmwater-adapted taxa</b>		<b>Warmwater-adapted and deep-water taxa</b>	
* <i>Einfeldia</i> sp	[51]	<i>Chironomus</i> spp	[6], [3] and [51]
<i>Fleuria</i> sp	[52]		
<i>Glyptotendipes</i> spp	[32]		
<i>Synorthocladius semivirens</i>	[47]		
<b>Coldwater-adapted taxa</b>		<b>Coldwater-adapted and rheophilous taxa</b>	
<i>Tanytarsus lugens</i> gp	[32]	<i>Eukiefferiella</i> spp	[32] and [52]
<i>Krenosmittia boreoalpina</i>	[10]	<i>Eukiefferiella devonica</i> gp	[47]
		<i>Eukiefferiella claripennis</i> gp	[15]
<b>Littoral taxa</b>		<b>Littoral and psammophilous taxa</b>	
<i>Dicrotendipes</i> spp	[22] and [51]	<i>Cladopelmalateralis</i> type	[39]
<i>Polypedilum</i> spp and <i>Polypedilum pedestre</i> type	[36] and [51]	<i>Paratendipes albimanus</i>	[51]
<i>Endochironomus</i> sp	[51]	<i>Pseudochironomus prasinatus</i>	[37]
<i>Corynoneura lacustris</i> type	[6] and [38]	** <i>Stictochironomus</i> sp	[40]
<i>Cricotopus/Orthocladius/Paratrichocladius</i>	[20]	<i>Cladotanytarsus mancus</i> gp	[13] and [36]
<i>Microtendipes</i> spp	[6]		
<i>Cryptochironomus</i> sp	[35] and [51]		
<i>Tanytarsus pallidicornis</i> gp	[43]		

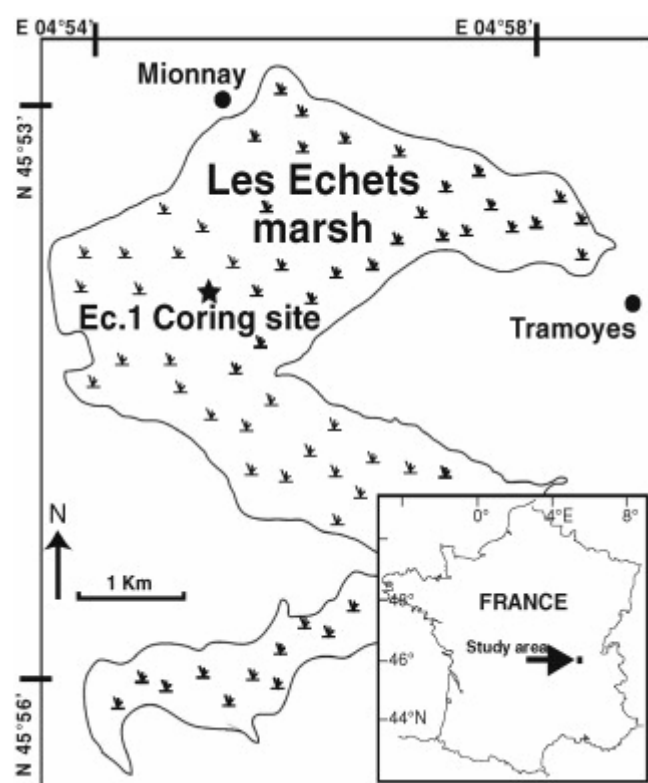


Fig. 1. Geographic location of the Les Échets palaeolake.

Fig. 1. Localisation géographique du paléolac des Échets.

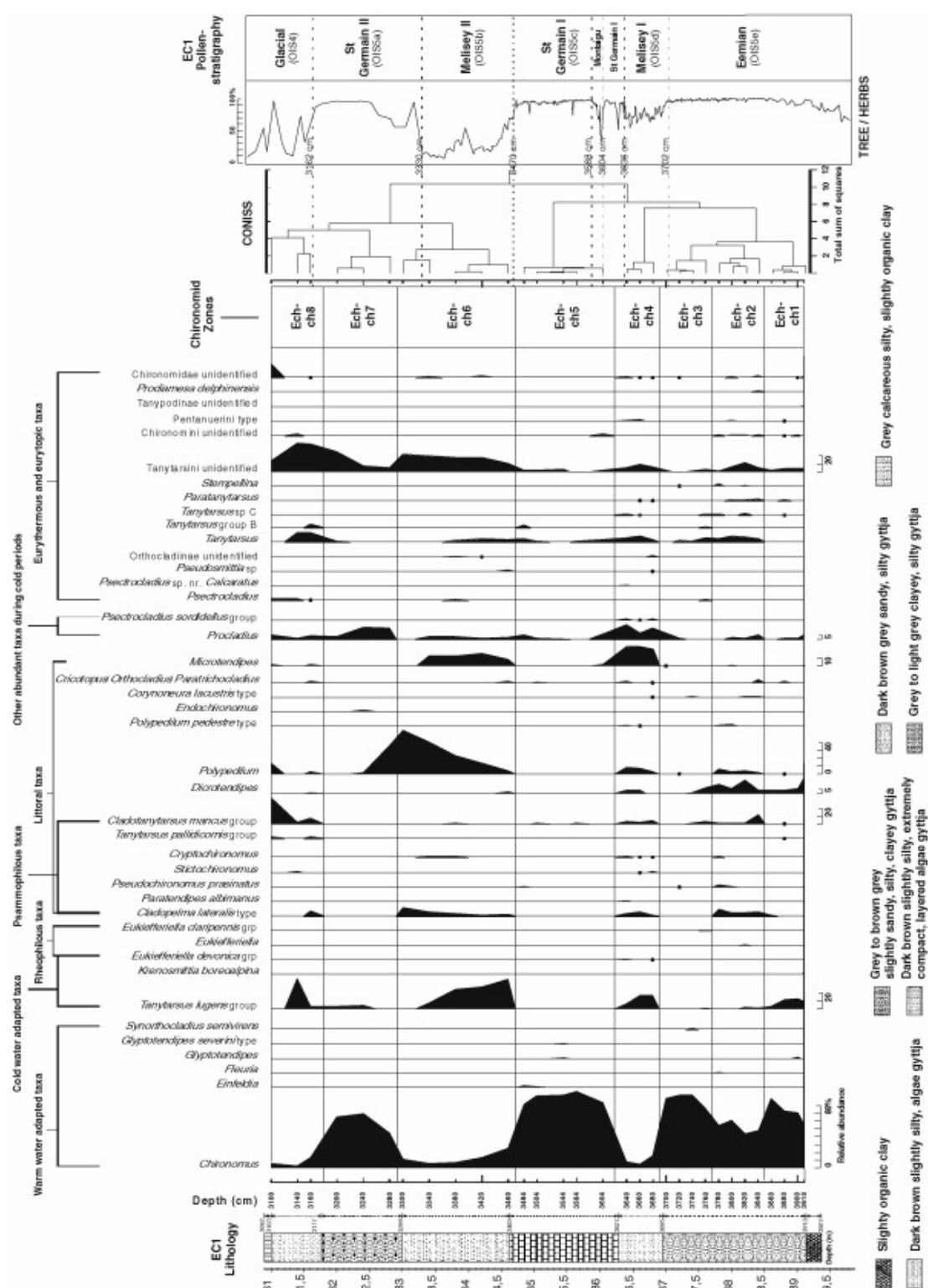


Fig. 2. Relative abundances (%) of chironomid taxa versus depth (cm). Dating of the present sequence is made by comparison with the pollen stratigraphy from the same core (EC1).

Fig. 2. Diagramme des abondances relatives (%) des taxons de chironomes en fonction de la profondeur (cm). Le calage chronologique de la séquence analysée est effectué par comparaison avec la stratigraphie pollinique de la même carotte (EC1).

### Correspondence Analysis

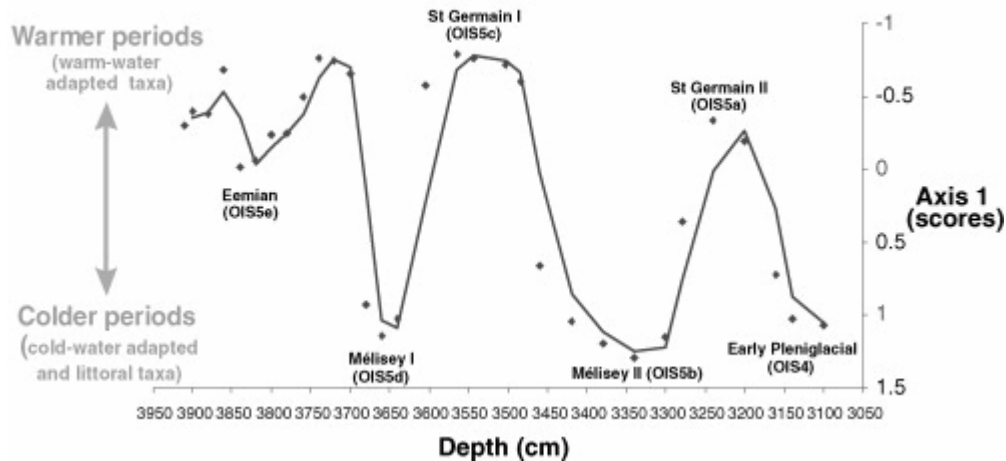


Fig. 3. Evolution as a function of depth of the ordination scores on axis 1 of the correspondence analysis (eigenvalue = 0.52,  $n = 31$  samples et  $p = 42$  taxa; rare taxa have been downweighted).

Fig. 3. Évolution en fonction de la profondeur des scores sur l'axe 1 de l'analyse factorielle des correspondances (valeur propre = 0,52,  $n = 31$  échantillons et  $p = 42$  taxons ; les taxons rares ont été exclus de l'analyse).



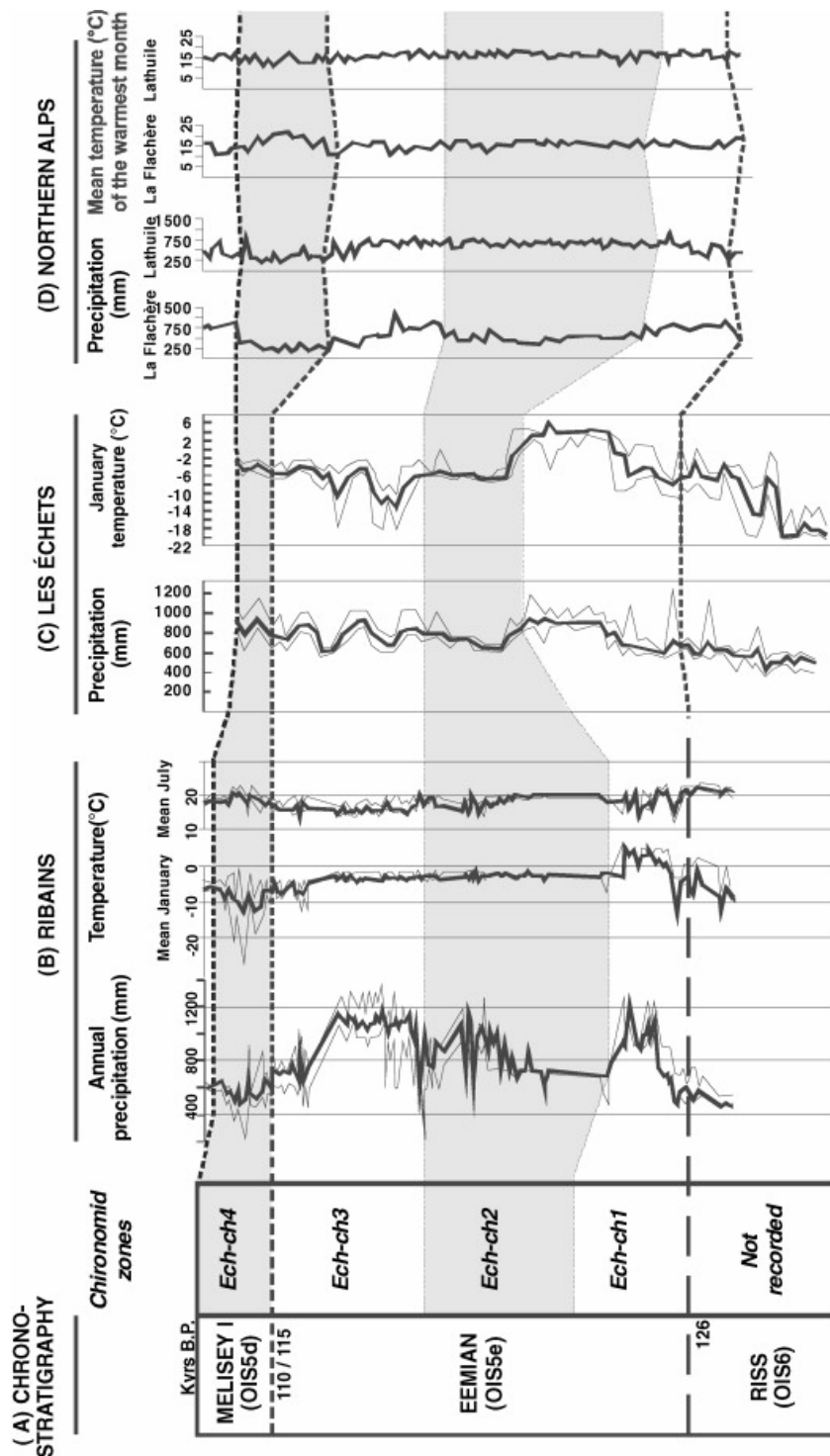


Fig. 4. Comparison between the chironomid biozones from Les Échets with (A) terrestrial climatostratigraphy units from western Europe [18] and several pollen sequences from France: (B) Ribains [45], (C) Les Échets [11], and (D) in the Northern Alps [27]. The shaded areas correspond to low lake-water levels identified from chironomid assemblages.

Fig. 4. Comparaison entre les biozones de chironomides des Échets avec (A) les unités climatostratigraphiques pour l'Europe de l'Ouest [18] et des séquences polliniques françaises : (B) Ribains [45], (C) Les Échets [11] et (D) Alpes du Nord [27]. Les zones en grisé correspondent à de bas niveaux lacustres indiqués par les assemblages de chironomes.